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A CYCLONE AT MIDNIGHT.

IN WHICH THE TOWN OF SOUDAN, O.,

Was Destroyed.

Four People Know to Have Been Killed and Fifteen or Twenty Injured—All Switching for the Night—A Passenger-Train Struck by a Falling Tree and a Coach Thrown Injured—St. Louis Visited by the Storm King and 2,000 Houses Unroofed—Elsewhere Elsewhere.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 13.—[Special.]—About midnight a cyclone passed over the north of the Province, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway two miles west of Pierceton. It blew down a two-story frame house, in which were three persons, all of whom escaped with the exception of the two-year-old daughter of Mr. Clemens. At 8:30 yesterday afternoon, following one or twelve persons, one of them seriously, the leg being broken and one eye put out.

The storm did great damage along the Pennsylvania lines.

1:45 a. m.—The Town of Pendleton was struck by the Pacific County, Ohio, storm, and four persons killed and hundreds blown and caused damage. The names of the dead are:

MRS. HIRAM DEARE.

WILLIAM SCHLAGER and his two children.

The people are looking with horror for more dead bodies.

Several buildings were blown to pieces and many more wrecked.

[Pendleton is on the Panhandle road, about thirty miles east of Cincinnati. It has a population of 1,200.]

A Terrific Deluge, Accompanied by a Wind Almost Approaching a Cyclone, Demolishes the Pioneer Town.

St. Louis, Mo., May 13.—[Special.]—Another rain and wind storm, almost approaching a cyclone, occurred this morning at 4 o'clock. It came from the northwest, and for an hour the wind howled and the water fell in torrents. At 7 o'clock over 2,000 buildings remain on streets in which the water had become almost from Sunday with over one and three-tenths inches. The storm for a time in all directions were flooded with four feet of water, and all business was badly demoralized. The scene in the neighborhood of the Union depot was a most novel one. Thousands of people were compelled to wade through water from one to three feet deep. The streets for a distance of several blocks were flooded with

MORE STRIKES SETTLED.

LUMBER-SHOVERS MAKE THEIR DEMANDS AND WILL GO BACK.

They Agree that the Southwestern Council Effort to Advance Their Wages, and Will Probably Ask the Head of Work Hereafter—Action by the Abend & Weetbrook Men—The Coal and Stone Men's Troubles—The Clothing Manufacturers Confident They Will Win.

As was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the great strike of the lumber shovers and handlers is practically over, and practically it has accomplished that if all the men who went out May 1 are not at work today (with the exception of the agitators and accident-makers, who will not be taken back under any circumstances) they will be Monday. All the yards controlled more or less by members of the Southwestern Council have been granted their demands, both sets of men having gone to work yesterday morning. The Lumber Shovers' Union, which has been in control of the yards not controlled by the Southwestern Council, will meet in the morning to decide what they will do, but it is thought that they will not take any action to disturb the present relations between the men and employers. The Southwestern Council has not yet decided what it will do, but it is thought that the men will not ask for any further concessions, but will be content with the gains they have made. The Southwestern Council has not yet decided what it will do, but it is thought that the men will not ask for any further concessions, but will be content with the gains they have made. The Southwestern Council has not yet decided what it will do, but it is thought that the men will not ask for any further concessions, but will be content with the gains they have made.

The Abend & Westbrook Men Will Go Back.

About 150 of the members of Abend & Westbrook's men at the corner of Twelfth and Racine streets assembled to consider the question of accepting the situation of the firm. The firm had met the men that morning and had agreed with their demands, and they were about to go to work on the eight-hour plan with a restriction of overtime work. After consultation of the men, and that if the men refused to work on the eight-hour plan they would discharge them and employ others who would work on the nine-hour plan, the men decided to accept the situation of the firm, and they went to work yesterday morning.

The Clothing Manufacturers Confident.

There was another meeting last night of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, at which the situation was discussed. The meeting was called to order by President Hart, and the secretary read the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. The report was to the effect that the committee had had a conference with the Executive Board, and that the latter had agreed to withdraw the boycott on the firms that had granted the demands of the Knights of Labor. The report was received and the committee discharged. The secretary then read a letter from the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, in which they stated that they had withdrawn the boycott on the firms that had granted the demands of the Knights of Labor. The letter was received and the committee discharged.

THE EIGHT-HOUR PLAN.

THE MOVEMENT FOR LESS HOURS FULLY APPROVED.

Almost a Complete Reform Outside of Chicago—Bradstreet's Figures Concerning the Number of Men Engaged and the Situation in This City—Employees of the Pennsylvania Road Preparing to Demand a General Advance of 10 Per Cent—No Strike If It Is Refused.

New York, May 15.—[Special.]—Bradstreet's is rendering to the shorter-hour idea this week, says: "The short-hour movement has been for the most part (but one settlement by is more active trouble yet work out. In New York city, except in the case of the cigar-makers, it has been a failure. The cigar-makers and the factory have returned to work on the nine-hour basis. About 600 more in the furniture trade are at strike for eight hours. There has been a fight among the furniture workers and eight hours and only 50 are out of work, 150 having been taken with their employers. The former have evident and sanguine here 100 men idle on a strike for eight hours, but the English-speaking men in these trades are working nine hours, and have made no general strike. The three-hour clothing cutters have been granted eight-hour hours a week without cutting.

In almost all cases where the movement has proved the situation is reported to be unchanging. In short, labor disturbances in one particular branch have greatly quieted down, as in Milwaukee and Cincinnati the eight-hour strikes have almost entirely ended. At Pittsburgh there is no particular change in the situation to report just a week ago. There have been no recruits at Providence, but the strike there is not said much [illegible].

A dispatch from Chicago reports that the rates of wages entirely suspend in the eight-hour agitation have commenced. The total are given as follows:

Lumber shovers and unions	[illegible]
Wood workers	[illegible]
Printing trades, male, and girls' forewing	[illegible]
Cabinet-makers	[illegible]
Car, cars	[illegible]
Carpenters and cabinet-men	[illegible]
Machinists, Pattern-makers and Helpers' Unions	[illegible]
Miscellaneous trades	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

"The number of workmen to make before specified who are able to compensate at these strikes is approximated at 75,000. The total reduction of hardware who have put a notice to work is at least a pound at 45,000 or 50,000 in addition to the total that the men have already secured, amounting to 27,000 men, and total [illegible] but by abandoned the positions. The strike in Chicago, to some extent in Cincinnati, and the prospects of a shutdown, has undoubtedly influenced many who accepted short hours to demand a restoration of the old rate of wages. The [illegible] of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose option to adopt nine hours a day [illegible] that position [illegible] to secure concessions from the company, which [illegible] to the Knights of Labor, [illegible] to the Executive Board, [illegible] to the Executive Board, [illegible] to the Executive Board

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

A SUMMARY OF THE HAPPENINGS FAR AND SUNDRY IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Dean of Arkansas Bugs Over, Much to His Subsequent Sorrow—Capital — Another Suit Over the Rules—Civil Service Not Dead, but Hanging—Judge Willard's Successor Named—Wisconsin's Vice Decided —Knox Public Building Looks Its Strength —Current Matters at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—[Special.]—The prolonged tariff convention in the House caused a little interest today. A certain percentage of it was under way and Tawney of Iowa made the run for a speech against an army of gesticulation to ground out Dubuar bonds in particular. Dean of Arkansas, a prominent tariff reformer, got an error on that he let off prematurely a speech which was undoubtedly prepared for delivery when the Morrison-Quay bill should be called up. It was the same story with no tariff, with occasional reference to the pencil of the Democratic expert in his part of an speech, but left the tariff mostly to Judge Dalzell. It was evident that the committee proceedings was also lacked. He called out the argument of his Republican colleagues to some critical references, and then went for Mr. Dean, Mr. Dean's State, and Mr. Dean's party. It was the first time old "Pig-iron" has been hauled up the center. The Democrats relished it, and the Democratic leaders would have been content to drop the matter but it was here for them. The statement another to a lightweight, and the latter, Democrats, knew they got on a tariff debate, would much prefer to have him come again in the rear of the procession. "Bring it round for him," said some one, "but the question is whether the prevention will bring down a jackass." This was not complimentary to Dean, but he justified it. He sent to the Speaker's desk and had read a speech made by Mr. Dunbury of the coalition of the Kingston mines in favor of paying duty on the foreign product of their mines. The war talented by a coal-digger-digging a pathetic story of the death of a girl who worked in a silk factory for $4 a week. During the tell the Republicans he went on with the argument against tariff taxation, dragging several times to make personal stabs at Bailey. The Democratic leaders enjoyed the fun, believing he would be a friend of gain, injecting into the record a lot of Democratic arguments against the tariff, and when the end came, and Dean, still talking, had reached the point of a Democratic amendment to put coal on the free list, something like consternation reigned in the Republican ranks, and the opposition of the Democratic party. The Democrats adhered to the Republican proposition with great confidence and were inclined to vote to the decision of Dean. They forgot that they could not vote their votes and wages at their pleasure, and when the Democratic side, [illegible] to Democratic leaders interposed to ask that the Democratic party should be bound to such the Republicans would be bound to vote with the Democrats against to-day's coal amendment when they reconsidered the Democratic amendment to-morrow. Bailey secured that he would have gone in advance of the party if he could have got any Democrats to support him. There were some such remarks, and when Richardson of Tennessee brought down the house with the statement that he would vote with the Democrats to bring up the tariff in such a way, Dean sadly sometime went down to the Speaker's [illegible] to discuss the incident to the Democratic managers of the party. It was the first time that the Democrats had been in sympathy with the question. As for the tariff bill and the schedule, it declared that the Republicans had agreed on an impregnable point against the Democratic bill. They are not all supporters [illegible] Dalzell's extreme protective views, but it was made plain that they do not believe the Democratic policies or bills of duties to reduce taxation. Some of the Democrats favor Morrison's motion to put coal on the free list, and the Republicans declare that if they [illegible] to the Democratic majority [illegible] will not vote for them. It was noted today that Dalzell announced an amendment which was suggested to Democratic members.

Representative Dean of Illinois says he intends to present a speech on the Dingley bill, but Saturday announced that the managers would not start the point of debate, he stopped.

The Conference Sketches of Cuba Libre.

An illustration of the point was given the Senate to-day when Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, presented a petition from a number of citizens of Cuba Libre, asking that the United States recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. The bill for the establishment of a Bull Terrier at Louisville, Ky., was postponed till the next day. The petition was presented by Mr. Gallinger, who said that he had received a number of letters from citizens of Cuba Libre, asking that the United States recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. He had also received a number of letters from citizens of Cuba Libre, asking that the United States recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. He had also received a number of letters from citizens of Cuba Libre, asking that the United States recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents.

Mr. Gallinger said that he had

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

Hang Kiser has been released on bail.

HEAVY rains have done considerable damage in various parts of England.

DAN ALLEN won the Kentucky Derby yesterday in 2:38½, beating the record.

WHITECHAPEL'S horrors in Bethnal Green daily vex people and injured over 600.

IT is rumored that Mr. Gladstone has some intention of withdrawing the Home-Rule bill.

THERE was a slight earthquake shock in the County of Dumfries, Scotland, Thursday night.

D. C. POLLOCK has been appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin.

STANLEY, the Zog-Interest who is making a tour of the world on a bicycle, has been arrested in Afghanistan.

SEVERAL manufacturing firms in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, are considering the advisability of moving to Germany.

PARNELL presided at a secret meeting of the Nationalist members of Parliament which was held in the House of Commons yesterday.

EDITOR HOWARD reached Woodstock, Ill., yesterday with the official announcement of Danny's death just about in time to save his friend from being hanged.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN and Gov. Hubert J. Grimly will attend the ceremonies to be held over the grave of Gen. Sumner in Bunker Hill Cemetery Decoration Day.

EDGAR F. GETCHELL of Kalamazoo, Mich., has been appointed successor to the late S. L. Withey as United States Judge for the Western District of Michigan.

THE heaviest failures occurring throughout the country for the last seven days number for the United States 190 and for Canada 26, as against a total of 196 last week and 247 the week previous.

AT Paris yesterday M. Flint, who recently fled from that city after committing a series of commercial forgeries, accused the private office of Baron Rothschild and compelled him to sign three checks for $50,000. He then escaped.

IT has leaked out that the employés of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are distributing a secret circular with a petition for donations asking an advance of 15 per cent in wages and also inviting themselves to join the Knights of Labor.

THE Senate Committee on Commerce has ordered a favorable report on Senator Hoar's resolution, which requires the committee to explain the points necessary for each item of expenditure in the River and Harbor bill and provides another clerk for the committee.

A MEETING of the followers of Lord Hartington was held in London yesterday for the purpose of cementing the Whig and Unionist opposition to the Home-Rule bill. Sixty-four persons attended. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that those present would oppose the second reading of the Home-Rule bill.

THE Senate Committee on Territories has ordered a favorable report on the Vest bill fixing the boundaries of Yellowstone Park, providing that it shall hereafter be under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make and publish rules and regulations for the care of the park.

THE money market was quiet and strong. Sterling bills were weaker. Investment securities were in moderate demand. The New York stock market was dull and lower. —The Chicago produce markets were more active and averaged steadier, with more strength to corn and oats as a consequence of light receipts. Wheat was depressed early by news that the Wisconsin pile was being sold out in New York, but several later with news of a fair export business at the seaboard. As compared with Thursday, pork closed 5 cents lower, lard 5½ cents higher, meats unchanged, wheat and oats ¼ cent higher, corn ½ cent higher, rye and barley nearly, and livestock firm.

SINCE the present strike for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay commenced THE TRIBUNE has over and over again tried to convince the workingmen that employers cannot coerce their discharged fellow-citizens into other employments, and that other workingmen will inevitably succeed and take every the business of those working on the eight-hours plan in every line of production where the two are competitive. A practical test of the truth of this proposition has already been made. The best and most manufacturers of Chicago have a tremendous competition in Eastern cities, where the eight-hour system has not been adopted. They gave the system a trial, however, for two weeks, and now at the end of the time they must and compare notes, only to find in every instance that their business has been both unsatisfactory and unprofitable, and to desire to go back to the old ten-hour system, leaving the matter of wages for each employer to settle with his employés, which of course will be fixed in accordance with his ability to pay. As any other course would result in shutting up the shops altogether before long, the workingmen cannot complain.

FALSE CRITERION OF THE ULLMAN BILL.

There is something rather ludicrous about the attitude of some railroad managers who profess a great fear that Congress will pass a law compelling them to increase transportation rates from the West to the East. This is the same old cry that was raised in this State in 1871 and has been repeated regularly whenever an attempt has been made to require the transportation companies to perform their duties to the public cautiously and impartially. How this was perpetrated when Illinois established a railroad commission and passed a bill empowering the railroads to stop discriminating and to act justly, and now it is asserted that the creation of a National board according to the plan proposed in the Cullom bill will bankrupt the West and spread misery throughout the Mississippi Valley.

Under the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse act of 1871 great progress has been made in removing transportation abuses, and the commerce-carrier system of the State is now in immeasurably better condition than it was a dozen years ago. Railroad managers must credit others with short memories when they renew their discredited, exploded prophecies now that it is proposed to substitute a National commission modeled after that of Illinois and the commercial ones in other States. Railroad managers who have been crying "wolf" so long cannot expect to create a public stampede because there is a prospect of the adoption of such a mild, conservative, carefully-drawn measure as the Cullom bill.

To say that the provision of the Cullom bill in regard to short and long hauls will cut off shipments from the West and give an inordinate advantage to the Eastern and Middle States is a gross misrepresentation. In its present form the bill is open to no such objection. The act does not require the same rate per mile for a short as for a long haul, but simply that the total charge in the first instance shall not exceed that in the latter; or, if you please, not quite so much. It need only be unobjectionable of a sort law for the short haul than the long one. Just the action again, and its flexibility and pervasiveness in the railroads must be apparent:

That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of the like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, and from the same original point of departure or to the same point of arrival; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance; provided, however, that upon application to the Commission appointed under the provisions of this act such common carrier may in special cases be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

It will be seen there is no foundation whatever for the assertion that the bill will require local rates to be levied on through traffic in such manner as to double the present grain rate from Chicago to New York. The purpose of the shortest clause of the Cullom bill (now that the Cowden amendment has been rejected) is not to produce any such results, but to wipe out the extortionate position of charging more for a shorter than for a longer distance. Take, for instance, the present charge on the Union Pacific of $150 per car from Omaha to Virginia City and only $100 from Omaha to San Francisco, the latter place being several hundred miles farther from Omaha than the former, besides going over a great mountain chain. It is against just such outrageous discriminations as this that the shortest clause of the Cullom bill is directed.

Instead of being required to double or treble local rates all along the line between Chicago and New York railroad managers are left free to adjust them as the condition of the traffic may make necessary, subject only to the requirement that the aggregate charge must be no greater for a shorter than a longer distance. Suppose for the sake of the illustration that a road has 100 stations, averaging ten miles apart, between New York and Chicago, and that at the first station west of New York it takes wheat at a three-cent rate. Coming west it would add a tenth of a cent for each station and the rate from Chicago would be only 13 cents, which is only one-third as much as a railroad agent yesterday figured out as the minimum that could be charged under the bill. If the roads wanted a 25-cent rate from Chicago to New York they could divide it down two mills to a station in the same manner as they want east. The sliding scale might be adjusted according to any desired part of a cent, even to a hundredth. The Cullom bill is not a mathematical rate law. It deals only with aggregate charges, and the clause in question requires simply that the sum paid for a short haul shall not be greater than for a longer. While the fact that the roads are still left free to adjust their charges according to the conditions of the traffic. For instance, it might be argued with force that the aggregate charge on cows shipped to New York should not be much greater than to Albany, on account of the steep water rates down the Hudson. As there is no cow offered for shipment between the two places the railroad could add simply a charge of one cent on a car-load more to New York than to Albany and still be within the unobjectionable provisions of the Cullom bill.

The business from the West have not been so stupid as to vote unanimously in favor of a measure calculated to inflict great damage on Western interests in general as well as on the railroads. The utter falsity of the assertions of railroad managers is shown most completely by the fact that the Cullom bill itself provides for discriminated rates "in certain cases," and will even permit a greater charge for a shorter than for a longer haul if it be shown that the inequality is unavoidable and necessary. In its original form the act declared that in case of "competition by river, sea, canal, or like the designated common carrier may be exempted from the operation of this section." (the long and short haul clause). This language has been changed and generalized, but the spirit and scope of the section remain the same. In every instance, therefore, where the nature of the business makes an unequal charge necessary and unavoidable the act provides an exception. What more could honest railroad managers ask or desire? In opposing the Cullom bill by misrepresentation and false assertions they gave themselves away to suitable characterization in cases where the inequality cannot be justified. It is only the lawful and the necessity for hostile that railroad managers demand the right to make discriminations which they will not undertake to justify on any principle of right or equity. By resorting to this vicious position and softening unjust discriminations they lay themselves at private business and subject the general-hostile tribune with the interests of the owners of the roads are sacrificed and non-State transportation is lost in a demoralized condition.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRECY OF RAILROAD PAPERS.

Platt's amendment to the Inter-State Commerce bill prohibiting members of Congress, officials of the Government, and their families from accepting railroad passes was laid on the table after a brief discussion. The Senators who took part in the debate rejoiced with lofty indignation the humiliation that they could be bribed with railroad passes, and contended that the acceptance of such favors was a purely personal matter having no relation to the discharge of public duty. To speak plainly, the sort of talk is all "rot," and is universally regarded as such by the public. Senators might safely cast such sophistry to a private meeting of a social nature, but they cannot impose it on the people. It may serve to point an occasional quotation of Democratic cowardice, but it does not obscure the hard fact that a legislator cannot honestly accept a pass gratuitously from a corporation without being put under an obligation to repay it.

When a railroad furnishes a private individual free transportation the transaction may be entirely "personal" and of no importance to any one but the parties concerned. There are thousands of instances where the roads use its free with benefit to themselves in securing or preserving patronage, and it is for the individual to say whether the offer is a fair quid pro quo to himself or any interest he may represent. In such a case the exchange of benefits is with a private party, and it is nobody else's business whether the matter is accepted or not. But when free transportation over the railroad is offered a public man solely for the reason that he is of public use the matter ceases to be entirely his own. He has a pecuniary equivalent in his public capacity something that would be denied him as a private citizen, and it is an unavoidable inference that the object sought is to influence his official conduct directly or indirectly. A necessary conclusion involves the assumption (1) that out of pure generosity railroad corporations give something for nothing even where the gift cannot possibly be regarded as charitable, and (2) that a public official getting himself on a high and arduous sense of honor can accept a favor without feeling under the slightest obligation to return it by doing or withholding. Either assumption is too absurd to be entertained.

It is quite natural that Senators, Congressmen, Judges, Cabinet officers, etc., should be loath to give up their railroad passes. The loss would be equivalent to one of hundreds, and in some instances, thousands of dollars annually. It is pretty safe to say that Senators and Congressmen, together with their families, now receive from the railroad corporations transportation which, if paid for at ordinary rates, would cost a million a year, and of course this expense would prove a serious one. Now the honest thing for Congressmen to do is to refuse the million, take which course in the selective form of salary passes, and compensate themselves for the loss by an increase of salary. The Democratic majority to say to the Western Congressmen that if they will pass a bill prohibiting the use of passes to themselves and live up to it in good faith their constituents will make no complaint if their salaries are increased $1,000 a year. The annual would rather see $1,000,000 taken from the Public Treasury by members of Congress openly to swell the pay than have it come to us indirect assistance from the coffers of railroad corporations. The same thing is true of the United States Judges and all Federal officials. Take away the passes and make up the loss with money paid out of the Treasury in open daylight, and then members of Congress will feel at liberty to legislate fearlessly and effectively where railroads are interested.

The people don't believe that railroad corporations give away millions of dollars' worth of transportation without expecting something in return. They feel it best to believe that Congressmen will accept valuable favors without any sense of an obligation to repay them. They feel, moreover, that the established and intelligent corporations which have been so lavish in their dealings with Congressmen have in fact acquired a singular degree of favor. They have held their lands without taxation for over twenty years; they have levied contributions, subject lengths and taxes on the public; they have extorted shocks and consolidated competing lines in defiance of law and public policy and plied heavy, illegitimate burdens on the business of the country, and Congress has done literally nothing of these years to stay their monstrous abuses of power. It is possible that the $1,000,000 worth of railroad passes dispensed among Congressmen has had nothing to do with ignoring the wrongs and extortions by Congress? At any rate, the people feel that it would be cheaper for them to pay the million directly from the Treasury and have their Senators and Congressmen freed from all sense of obligation to the railroad corporations. They might then hope for the passage of laws protecting the interests of the people.

SPECULATION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The action of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade in expelling L. W. Fisher from its roll of membership has caused quite a sensation in commercial circles. The defendant in the case was a prominent man, not only in that organization but in Chicago club society, and the head of one of the largest firms known to the commission trade in this city. He was charged with having in no less than nine different cases bought or sold at a round price and reported a different one to the party for whom he was acting, the difference ranging from three-quarters of a cent on one lot of 100,000 bushels down to a small sum, but being in each case in his own favor. The proofs adduced were so conclusive that the directors were unanimous in declaring him guilty, and only a small minority of them out of fifteen were in favor of a lesser penalty than expulsion.

This action shows that at last the Board of Trade is not disposed to wink at or even to condone such practices on the part of any member. It may also be accepted as good that such conduct is exceptional, if not without a parallel, instead of being so common as has been hinted by some of the new outside people to lose their money by trading in futures on the wrong side of the market. Of course it is impossible for the board to prevent all the acts of its members in dealing among themselves or with the outside public, but it is not difficult to prove such commercial conduct as that charged upon Fisher, and the board is pledged to punish it when proved. It may not be generally known that the board keeps a record of the daily fluctuations of the markets, and it is easy to show by reference to those records whether or not a reported transaction ended at a stated time was of the market price. The principal difficulty in the way of this will be found in the case of orders executed at the opening or late when the trading is so excited as to give a considerable range of prices for the first few moments. For all other times of the day the transactions may be verified, even apart from the books of the individual or firm suspected of wrong-doing.

This being the case, those who have good reason to suspect fraud in this regard, if any such there be, should submit it their duty as well as interest to make the suspect suspicions, in person or by proxy. A little of such investigation would either purge the board of its worst elements or set at rest the suspicions of fraud on the part of others by proving them to be false. No honorable man will object to a thorough examination of his every acts as agent for another, and most right-minded men would be glad to aid in the search, for the purpose of proving themselves to be all right, because it ought be with the rest. They must submit to any, with Hamlet: "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

THE POWER OVER AT PULLMAN.

The busy Town of Pullman has had its experience with the ten-for-eight strike, but is rapidly recovering from it. Ten days ago its 4,000 workingmen sought the suburbs in the air and went out, not because they were spasmodically dissatisfied with the existing wages or hours, but because at that time it seemed likely that the ten-for-eight strike would be universal, that sympathizers in all the cities and towns East and West would get the advantage of the short hour and long pay scheme, and hence they did not want to lose their share of the general benefit which would accrue if the scheme proved successful. Now, however, they are rapidly coming back, and by another week the great Corliss engine will be called upon for its full energy to keep the wheels and belts in motion.

The workingmen of Pullman are a comparatively intelligent and thoughtful class of men. They are sober and thrifty as a rule. They don't rush under the red flag, and, as Mr. Pressley advised, they keep a sharp lookout upon their deliberate who prosecute labor. They have nothing to do with Socialists, or Anarchists, or communistic ideas of the like. In Cornelius' set. They are not Knights-Grosvenor or Leonidas. They have $100,000 deposited in the savings bank instead of in saloons. They are educating sons, and have been thinking and reasoning on this eight-for-ten question since they and their employers and talked the matter over with them coolly and dispassionately. Before they have the slightest idea they have decided to resume work on the old terms. They have found that the Pullman Company managed to filling orders from various roads for its cars in competition with numerous other companies, some of them very strong; that it holds cars on fast as contracts exist it, allowing a reasonable margin for profit over and above the cost of wages, material, fuel, interest, etc.; that it has been able to keep its shops open and make contracts because of a belief that its cars are safer, stronger, and better equipped than those of competitors; and that if the company were compelled to pay one-fifth more wages and suffer the loss on the two hours of idle time for the great engine and the plant they would speedily be obliged to close up the shops altogether.

Suppose now on the other hand, instead of deciding to go back on the old terms, under which it is possible to keep the works running and pay the same letter wages than the same class of men get elsewhere, they had decided to remain out and at last the company had consented to give them ten hours' wages for eight hours' work and start up the shops when the orders came in, what would have been the result? No order would come in, and the shops would have been empty. The great engine would have remained idle. The busy hive of industry would have been deserted. To make good the interest of wages, the loss of time, and the loss of money on the idle machinery the company would necessarily have applied up to estimates for work and waited for its orders. The men would have gone to St. Pullman and asked the why he did not put them to work, and he must have answered them: "Because there are no orders. We only work to fill orders, and none have come in at the new prices. When we receive one we will start up and fill it and then wait for another." They would have asked him: "Why do you not have orders?" And he would have answered: "Because we have had to work up the prices of work to correspond with your rates, and the competing companies elsewhere who are working ten hours at the old pay underbid us and have taken the contract away from us. But if any orders come in at these high prices you shall have the job of filling them."

The workingmen of Pullman, having thought this matter over, have wisely come to the conclusion that so long as other candidates in competing cities were working ten hours there would be no business for them on the eight-for-ten basis, and that to insist upon their scheme would only throw them out of work altogether.

Since they have work on the old basis, and once more the big engine is running.

THE Iron went out in the present strike is this city, the lumber district, has weakened and is giving way. The majority of the lumber shovers and handlers are Bohemians who have been poor or too infected with Socialistic doctrines and were easy dupes for the fulsome, Pharisaic, and the unresisting Josh, Cronstad, to work upon. Yesterday, however, a considerable number of them went back to work on the old terms, more will go today, and next week the remainder, or as many as can find work, will be ready to return. Between the exigencies of the few who had cause to appreciate the real condition of the business and the inability of the employers to coerce the united demands made upon them, and the attempts of the unsettled leaders to have them violence and boycotting, they have had the wisdom to make the best choice, and the lumber strike may now be considered over. They have continued to the territorial idea of trade at considerable sacrifice to themselves. They have forfeited the week's wages, and several thousands of them will probably lose their places because they have injured the business. There will not be nearly so much lumber sold and handled this season as there would have been but for the unreasonable folly of the strikers, but they have at least learned some very useful lessons which may be of value to them in the future.

The Ohio Liquor Law.

The Republicans of Ohio, now that they have control of both branches of the Legislature, have promptly redeemed the fourth Liquor-Tax law, making the objectionable sections relating to the collection and enforcement of the tax more stringent and effective. The law is found to have worked well in practice, and the only objections urged against it were that it was unjust to the saloon-keeper, and that it was not rigidly enforced. The new law is said to be more stringent in its provisions for the collection of the tax, and to provide for the enforcement of the law in a more effective manner. The Democratic party is solid on the liquor question, and has no occasion to apologize for its action on the subject.

The most important provisions are these. The law defines the selling of liquor in these words:

First—That the sale of intoxicating liquors, whether distilled, malt, or vinous, for use by the keeper, consumers, agents, boarders, servants or employés of the keeper, proprietors, or members of the family of the keeper, or any person living on the premises occupied by the keeper, or under his control, shall be deemed a sale by the keeper, and shall be unlawful, except as hereinafter provided.

Second—A local option on the county precinct, township or municipal—etc.;

Provided, That nothing in this section shall prohibit the sale of wine for sacramental purposes by any regular organized church society, or by any regularly ordained minister or priest of any church, for the use of such church or congregation, or to such minister or priest for use in his profession, or to prevent the sale of wine, cider, or malt liquors by any person on the premises of any hotel, eating-house, or restaurant, where meals are furnished to guests, when such sale is made to guests with meals, and not to be drunk on the premises or elsewhere.

Third—No intoxicating liquor shall be sold on any premises connected by any internal communication with any room, apartment, or place in which any game is permitted to be played, or any gambling device is kept, or exhibited, or any language—

Concerning the courage of the law, the Cincinnati Commercial says:

The facts set out have subsequently corresponded to the statements of the Commissioners, but there will have to be proof. The Commissioners of Ohio are for neither free whiskey nor prohibition.

As for the third party, Prohibitionists, they should be left to fill up all vacancies in the ranks of the Democratic party, but Democrats and others, who have no use for them, and regard them as only a nuisance, should not waste their time and energy in opposing the Republicans in the election of Governor, but should devote their attention to the election of Legislators who will repeal the present law and enact a more stringent and effective one.

Democratic party is pledged to repeal the present law, and will do it, and the Democratic Legislature will enact a more stringent and effective law.

The Democratic party is solid on the liquor question, and has no occasion to apologize for its action on the subject.

On the other hand, the Republicans who have made political capital out of their business, and prospered by their connection with the Republican party and organization, and who caused a special law to be enacted, which, in all contemplated that their organization was to be used for the purpose of collecting the revenue, and who have been in the habit of using their organization for political purposes, and who have been in the habit of using their organization for political purposes, and who have been in the habit of using their organization for political purposes

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

WM. GLADSTONE WITHDRAWS HIS HOME-RULE MEASURE.

He Is Said to Be Consulting with His Colleagues with Reference to a Dissolution of Parliament and a Possible Alternative—Opposition Debating the Situation—Other Manufactures Talking of Removing Their Mills to Germany—Home Congressmen Arriving Themselves.

LONDON, May 13.—[By Cable.]—In Sunday Gossip in The Tribune I gave the speech in the mouth of the Government supporter by Mr. H. Chaplin Secretary, Secretary for War, some of the Government's supporters have favored pessimist that the only alternative on which the People can possibly act are the withdrawal of the Home-Rule bill or the Dissolution of Parliament. It is believed that Mr. Gladstone favors the withdrawal of the Irish measure, and I expect this step will be found some day, when its obstinate adherents, with whom it is useless to be now wrestling, insist on the maintenance of his position and simply advise a retreat. Even Mr. Gladstone's unsympathetic speech on the censorship of Parliament the Irish to free which many felt the least hard against anything to rest on, and it is generally conceded that the loss of the bill is great, as far as the general Parliament is concerned.

The Ministers at St. James of all the Great Powers inform their respective Governments daily concerning the progress of the Irish question, and Mr. Gladstone's defeat is already discounted throughout Europe.

Lord Harrington's failure and failure to secure the Whig and Radical opposition to the Home-Rule bill, during the speeches given against every Conservative, Unionist, and Liberal Lord Hartington outlined the course they intended to pursue. Chamberlain's speech was not delivered. Had anybody in official circles been prepared to believe that the Government would be beaten, Chamberlain's speech would have been pledged beyond it to vote with the Liberal majority. The Conservatives believe that the bill's defeat would put a heavy responsibility on him, but the real pressure is great. Other members said they would resign unless brought forward which put an end to the whole question. Mr. Chamberlain said if the Conservatives should propose a measure for the relief of landlords, dealing with evictions.

The meeting was tumultuous throughout, and Chamberlain adopted a conciliatory tone during that point which caused the great cheering of the Home-Rule bill. Lord Hartington's failure to meet the views of the Liberal Unionists was also ignored. Lord Hartington outlined the course they intended to pursue. Chamberlain's speech was not delivered. Had anybody in official circles been prepared to believe that the Government would be beaten, Chamberlain's speech would have been pledged beyond it to vote with the Liberal majority. The Conservatives believe that the bill's defeat would put a heavy responsibility on him, but the real pressure is great. Other members said they would resign unless brought forward which put an end to the whole question. Mr. Chamberlain said if the Conservatives should propose a measure for the relief of landlords, dealing with evictions.

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The Conservative leaders advise Conservatives in the House of Commons not to speak during the debate, as they wish to thresh the matter out on the second reading.

The Nationalist members of Parliament this afternoon held a secret meeting in the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell presided. It is understood that he will advise the supporters of Home-Rule not to make any concessions to the Government regarding certain modifications of the Home-Rule bill, but to insist on the passage of the bill.

Information received by the patriotic organizers of the Irish-American Home-Rule Federation of America and Canada, which will meet in Chicago on May 24, is to the effect that the Irish Nationalists in Parliament will not accept the proposal to exclude Irish members, while it is also believed that the Irish Nationalists will not consent to the suggestion of the position and strength which is urged. Even Mr. Gladstone's unsympathetic speech on the censorship of Parliament the Irish to free which many felt the least hard against anything to rest on, and it is generally conceded that the loss of the bill is great, as far as the general Parliament is concerned.

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AMONG THE RAILROADS.

PROSPECT OF A GREAT RUSH OF OF THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL TYPE.

Consideration Over the Distribution of Rate-Bound Passengers the Cause of the Trouble—The St. Paul Passenger Fight—The Northern Pacific's Prospects—Northern Pacific's Unsafe Situation—Notes.

In spite of the great interest manifested regarding the doings of the Chicago railroad men's visit to Cape Ann and the meetings of the General Managers at Commissioner Blanchard's office during the last two days here out of a tremendous notice, and that of date are to such a shape that a general break in railroad rates may be looked for at any moment. But only a few great lords of the east-bound transportation going by the way just now, but of what is going to the part time the great properties gone by the Grand Trunk, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pitts-burg Roads, while the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Fort Wayne get but very little. The latter reason for an immediate cessation of the hostilities to make good their shortages of the past year-average. The Grand Trunk, which it is claimed has carried during the last few weeks about 50 per cent of the business, and 5 to the ahead of its allotted percentage, does not feel inclined to pay over to the other roads in such a sufficient amount to make good their deficiency, and it feels it impossible to divert enough business to them roads to even up the percentages. The Grand Trunk, it is understood, claims that to protect good percentage a much too small, and that it ceases to exist pay to be the business for the other roads. It is the opinion that if no such business was put Chicago by the movement from the leading east-bound roads, he able to secure a much larger share of the business than they do now, and the Grand Trunk and other eastern roads to the west which will not be the object of their present percentages. But the commissioner seems to look to prevent the cut-rate business from getting out of hand, and to keep with the rate of the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk are being urged to notify the "interesting circular" of the agreement against Chicago-made, but the local managers have to the effect of stirring up a hornet's nest by doing so and aggravating the situation still further. There are arguments in the south-bound business that it does not all the roads from granting an advance in rates, and that the decline will be that such action is inevitable. As matter of probability, no doubt a general break in east-bound

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PROFESSIONAL.

DENTISTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MEDICAL.

ATTORNEYS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO EXCHANGE.

BOARD AND LODGING.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PATENTS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

MACHINERY.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Ex-Senator J. E. McDonald, Indianapolis, and H. S. Ives, Watertown, Wash., are at the Palmer.

The Rev. C. S. Wright, Philadelphia, and Judge J. C. Gregory, Madison, Wis., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Grosvenor Dem., No. 101 State street, sold to last summer at the London Crystal, Sherman House, Queen, Pacific Hall, Revolution, J. Dalton, 101 Rim, and Dunn (weekly orders).

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sherman, Tremont Building was as follows: 8 a. m., 39°; 9 a. m., 52°; 10 a. m., 57°; 11 a. m., 61°; 12 m., 65°; 1 p. m., 66°; 2 p. m., 67°; 3 p. m., 67°; Averages, 9 a. m. (8:30), 9 a. m., 56.5.

Robert Murray, a boilermaker on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, was badly injured by attempting to board an inbound passenger train at Galewood avenue and Kinzie street. His chief was inspected and one foot was badly cut. He was taken to the County Hospital. He is 40 years old and boarded at Union and Kinzie streets.

Quite an explosion occurred about noon yesterday under the sewer in the northeast corner of Clark and Washington streets. The iron sewer-cap was blown off and the sewer-timber within a radius of several feet somewhat. Several people were in the vicinity, but no one was injured. A similar explosion occurred just a block east on the northeast corner of the same street, precisely as to the hour of yesterday. They are said to have originated in the electric-light conduits.

Actions in Police-Justice Courts.

Although City-Attorney Washburne has been able by the enforcement of the present prosecuting policy Police-Justice Goetze to add nearly $1,000 to the city revenue during the last four months, he would have probably been able to add much more under a better system. He does not favor the existing one-ticket factory, and as early as last January he drafted a comprehensive ordinance to reference to the matter. It was introduced Jan. 25, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, which reported in both favorable as an ordinance passed. The pure element, however, was shy to present action on it for having it returned to the Police Committee, which did not act on it. Chairman Ald. Dixon, of the latter, is now on Police as ordinance business. It is probable that it will soon come up again for discussion in the Council and if only to submit, though the hostile element will probably fight it. It provides for a strict supervising of the dispensation of all cases by the Justice, an entirely secure of the amount of the fines, and a better betting system. It is believed that the passage of the ordinance and its enforcement would add 50 per cent to the city's revenue from the police courts. It would effectually break up the present system, drive out the professional bondsmen, and put an end to the acceptance by policemen of bail for prisoner's appearance and all the primary and complex economic questions. A member of the Police Committee has undertaken to push the ordinance to a passage in the Council. It will probably come up Monday night.

Good and Legal Work Under Superior Management.

Very yesterday morning a well-to-do appearance woman found Miss Margaret Powell to a cellar to see how in the rear of No. 142 Division avenue. She, who was in years of age, returned to an unprofitable boarding-house recently, and the prospect of losing a large amount of money induced her aunt, Margaret Powell, to go to the house to see what was the matter. On arriving at the house she found her niece in the cellar with a rope around her neck, the other end of which was fastened to a beam. She was cut down and taken to the house, where she soon recovered. Her aunt says that the girl has been very much depressed in spirits since the death of her father, and that she had previously attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. She is not expected to live.

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SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

Henry Englebach, a laborer living at No. 3000 Stanford avenue, fell from the breakwater at the foot of Forty-third street yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, while fishing, and was drowned. He leaves a wife and two children. The body was recovered.

An inquest was held yesterday over the body of Harold Dunlap, the drowned Fullerton avenue boy. The verdict was in accordance with the facts, as it stated yesterday afternoon the young person was last in the Fullerton avenue bath. The church was crowded. The Fullerton lodge of Masons attended the funeral. The most noteworthy decoration was a goldfish from Fullerton patronage to Lehmann.

Jefferson.

Peter Sauer, a painter, living at Evanston, was arrested on complaint of Roman Catholic priests, who charges him with obtaining board under false pretenses. Justice Lehmann sentenced the case to $200 bonds, which were furnished by Sam Gerber. It was proven that Sauer had "jumped" his bill and left the party indebted.

The Jefferson Township Democrat has taken hold of the old township, in which Lincoln Center is and is working at it with a will. The principle of Grant & Hayden are still out.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR LITERARY MEN.

No Class of the World's Brain-Workers Want It More.

All of the many and conservative arguments in favor of life insurance dwell with special force in that class of the world's brain-workers who labor with tongue and pen. Probably no class of men as a rule live more in and for the present. This many, perhaps with the majority, is a constant struggle for mere sustenance, and with those whose hopes but imply ambitions it is often a case of "nearly earned and nearly spent." It would be unfair, of course, not to speak of the many bright and shining examples among literary men who, out of their earnings, whether large or small, have provided against the evil day and rendered secure the future of their families or other dependents; but the exception only proves the force of the general rule that literary men as a class are not provident. That there is every reason, however, why they should do so becomes a apparent from a moment's consideration of the facts. Their income are more regular, and if anything will conduce to a peaceful death it is the possession of a policy of life insurance. Their opportunities for investments, "I should want to a profit" death,

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

[illegible] HARLOW, LL. D., POET, STATESMAN, AND PHILOSOPHER.

"In the Golden Days," a Story of the Revolution—Labor, Land, and Law—Eight Editors—A Study of Dante—The Harvard Oration Poem and Quotation—Reference to Dr. Leonard W. Bacon—Lectures on Psychology of Today.

Earnest and well-meaning people are always trying to survive the dead and are always failing. They wait for a moment breathe the spirit of life into some forgotten worthy, but it lingers here for a moment only. The temptation on the next man to make fugitive good work, but the most quite otherwise there. As with others, so must it needs be with the late Horace Scudder, philosopher, and gentleman. Oblivion has overtaken him as it has many others of the Revolutionary fathers and he may never be saved from its clutches. Unfortunately for its cause of fame, he did many things very well, but such a boring habit to write. He never left to chance preferred to his pens to praise of fancy writings; but that article of food is passing out of use, and, when the last loaf of it has been eaten, the pens will be forgotten, Scudder and his, the book which was the life of a many-sided man who played a conspicuous part in America, Europe and Africa, and who developed to a high degree the versatility of mind which marked many of the statesmen of his day, is one of much interest and deserving of general perusal. The writer is especially indebted for the political heritage of bygone days—for to be anti-Federalist, and a mere republican—but he has not allowed his politics to pervert his facts.

Joel Barlow was the son of decent, Connecticut people. He was educated at Yale, and was a member of one of the most notable of its graduating classes. The aim for shining ambition to have been born with him, showed itself early, and was made much of by his associates. It was while he was still a young man that he conceived the imaginative and the aim of his epic, The Vision of Columbus, in which the State of Hector intends to Columbus the wonders that are to take place in the continent he discovered. When he left college his friends started him to be a minister. He did not feel himself attracted enough, but at a later day he was appointed a chaplain to the Continental army, got no substantial reward for his services, and then went to New York, and practiced successfully for several years. While in his service he married Ruth Baldwin, to which fact we owe many allusions to her husband's poems, as certainly would not have attracted the notice of posterity but for the influence of her love. Barlow finished a college career in the West and grew into the habits of gentleness so much, he chooses the former, leaving his last duty to his friends, the American, Mary some decadence of the Revolutionary enthusiasm, to another hand, and returns to Europe, the gallery to which he is chiefly indebted for the records of the Revolutionary period. Here he has been on the life he occupied with his brother's success, an untimely death put to his ventures of the first influences of fame and love, then Barlow finished being a settled object in the hour and grew into the duties of statesman

FARM AND STOCK.

Barley, If You Want and How to Sow Its Fraudulent.

When to Sow Barley and Oats—Facts to Call Pending—Look to the Orchards—Something About Lawns—Grain Raised to Work—How to Make a Tramway Track—Flowers—Live Fence—Farm and Stock Notes.

Barley, unlike rice, or being placed in water will remain sown, when too garden. The reading brief. Day is composed of moisture and alike, and is formed by the heating rays of gases and other rocks of a like formation. It may contain lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron, often in notable quantities. Marls, on the other hand, are valuable in proportion to the carbonate of lime they contain. When they are strong in lime they are termed calcareous; when deficient in lime argillaceous.

A good test for marl, besides its property of naturally breaking down in water, is its effervescence under the action of muriatic acid, or even when treated with strong vinegar. Marl's component of clayey are the last, since it adhering to lime they contain the least earth, and are noteworthy as rich in carbonate of lime that only need to harvest rare guidelines. Dr. Kedzie of the Michigan Agricultural College has found success in Michigan both muriatic ing to be in per cent of carbonate of lime and 7 to 8 per cent of magnesia. He thinks the best results are obtained with marls in fairly sandy soils, with a fair proportion of humus—decayed vegetable matter. In such soils they may almost force cultivation, in the good old sense of subduing the soil, and in many cases will double the crops. Marl on many soils completes the condition never previously in other words to lose and render easily available certain dormant constituents. From fifteen to thirty tons may be applied to an acre, though as much as 150 loads have been applied with benefit.

There are patients scattered somewhere over the prairie and forest regions of the West waiting advertisements, should assure the proprietors will not lose heaven in its search for the materia. If a medicine does to a fair person to know, or learn from the civil word, it succeeds. For none, having carefully and proved over it, it is sent, and the money is the effervescence the value the best.

Sowing Barley and Oats.

A contemporary advises that, "If barley should be sown before the 1st of May, it is better that oats be sown or previous planted." Let's look calmly at the difference in the work which a crop is to be sown. The 1st of May would be too early in some sections of the Central States and far too late in others. For instance (if, in the West, it would be almost right), Dayton, however, with the mercury sometimes, that system to sow oats if barley should be sown before oats or barley is to sow at such a time as will give a few eighteen evenings nights after the crop appears above ground, but not such as to freeze the soil deep. In other words, from two to three weeks before the usual time of planting oats is the proper season to sow barley. Successful tests in the extent to protracting and to Dakota, and is preferred for malting, but the cultivated in Dayton. The best soil for barley is a rich, well-drained loam. Land intended for this is best ploughed in the spring of each. Where it could be done to advantage, a heavy dressing of manure harrow and roll, so to soil, as there is no hardness about and rake, for a good wheat and a good barley soil, and a good oats soil, would not unreasonable to good for either or barley. It might be too much under-head rather, as in the quantity to be sown, two bushels to the usual quantity of barley and three of oats per acre, and the best way probably is sow the seed and drill in.

Beets in Corn Cultivation.

The effect of yield of corn from planting at different depths is a subject for little studied by the majority of farmers. Another subject in this connection is the difference of yield on various early and late planting. At the Ohio experiment station a series of trials were made in 1885 and 1884 to test the effects of these planting and also the differences to result as between the first, second, and third plantings at intervals of a week each. The first planting was May 20, the second of June 3, having been put off on account of unfavorable weather, and the third planting was made June 17. The following table will show at a glance the results. It should be given a careful study:

Name of Planting.	First planting.		Second planting.		Third planting.	
	Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Flint Corn	61	0	61	0	61	0
Flint Corn	61	0	61	0	61	0
Flint Corn	61	0	61	0	61	0
Flint Corn	61	0	61	0	61	0
Flint Corn	61	0	61	0	61	0
Dent Corn	61	0	61	0	61	0

Aside in addition to this and the planting upon both have been planted in a half-acre, the results of having been and the crop was harvested in the same manner, the former of corn the first eighteen inches of the corn the largest ears, but hidden growing gave the greatest weight of fodder. As to the actual success as a matter, favorable season and a dry autumn-like, the conclusion seems will present the whole matter in a nutshell. The Ohio figures are for 1885, a moist year, the second for 1884, a dry year:

	First.	Latest.
1 Bushel 2 inches apart		61
2 Bushels 12 inches apart		61
3 Bushels 18 inches apart		61
1884.		
1 Bushel 2 inches apart		61
2 Bushels 12 inches apart		61
3 Bushels 18 inches apart		61

From the foregoing the practical man may easily find conclusion of value to check such actions.

Look to the Trees.

It is not a bad time of the year now if it has been neglected before to attend to the pruning of the rough and scaly bark of fruit and other trees. Those places are seldom the neglected ones of the insects themselves. They will now soon make into life. Destroying a single egg now may save many the hatching of scores. It is not meant by this that the bark is to be scraped down to the green surface, as is sometimes done, but only the rough part. It is only necessary to remove the dead bark ready to fall away. The work should make pure home-made soap to the spring, but it is not too late now. Then, should it will be better if the trouble be avoided with soft-soap, as above as can be easily. Whatever may be the system of subject culture is essential that great care shall be done when from the time of the trouble of trees. The scale will often prevent the attacks of borers, especially if during the season of egg deposit, the infected places are occasionally rubbed with lime wash.

The Care of the Lawn.

If the lawn is not looked after it inevitably gets rugged. The grass will die out in places, and bare spots will appear. These may be raked or hoed to a good rich and prepared seed thereon, or they may be mowed and better filled by putting small pieces of sod thereon. The best plan, however, is to pull up a few tufts of rye, and also sow seed. One will help the other.

Many persons, especially in suburban localities, attach too much to the rear of houses as the lawn. Large plants are not presenting except in straggling specimens here and there. A single small bed filled with ice-growing plants, grown arranged and well attended, produces a far more attractive appearance than a large space. On a small plot together, or anything may be covered with specimens climbing well or dwarf habited be used to show our weighty subjects.

The house plants that are to be kept from year to year should be stored where there are requirements may be attended to. Insects, worms, and all the rest that bother in summer, and young plants reserved for next year. They are, however, to need to a border with good effect if they are properly set here.

Farm Notes and Comments.

Are you going to grow potato soil? Do not commence till it is six inches high, and hoed before it has made to its growth.

Do not delay sowing-sowing. With good seed, if planted when the insect larvæ are just sprouting, it will germinate at right, and mature in good season and year with neither.

The earlier watering the crops the richer should be the soil, but crops that receive the water seldom do good plant good crops on rich and artificial watering. Soil on any such as you will, and not to constantly rich of matter crops. Another important consideration is

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planting with of such crops which, in the matter that are allowed what they fairly show the rest the latter.

Do not forget to thoroughly clean the fruit age of all trees above fruiting. Look carefully for scale bugs, borers bug, and other attacks to and the. Commencing with gentle strong washes, followed with a thorough cleaning with clear water, is a good beginning.

It is foolish to waste good manure that the farmer can't be the end of growth—that it generally on light soil. In the spot of soils to which it is not, no good will be done by it, and it is probable that some considerable amount will and have been entirely changed to locality through the application of substantial food upon which the trees.

LIVE STOCK.

Natural Gifts in Horses.

The cost, natural gaits of the horse have been stated to be the trotting and the running gait. Why this should have been so stated it is difficult to say, unless that it seems to have been applied to English thoroughbred horses of fifty years ago. Even the thoroughbred horse could run another natural gait—the fox—and fully as much so as the walk or gallop, and the trot is as exclusively used as either of the others. All other horses have the running gait as the best and easiest the walk. In trotting-bred animals it might with the same propriety be said that they have but one gait—the walk and the race-running being their gait as running a mile the thoroughbred.

To every resident born to all this, the answer would be natural history for the work to do to do. In all horses of more the walk is the most tiresome gait, in running the natural method, and in the trot the other gait combined. The walk must be the natural gait of the horse, and in shoeing the natural foot-action should be encouraged to assert every exercise to walk of the horses possible would. The trot must be regarded as the natural gait of the horse, and in shoeing all this must be considered. What a horse will get over in a half mile on the walk in the shortest time, and with the least fatigue, is a matter of the greatest possible moment

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Office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
CHICAGO, April 21, 1909.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 15th day of April, 1909, and will remain closed until the 12th day of May, 1909.
E. A. ZIMMER,
Secretary.

Office of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern R. R. Co.
CHICAGO, April 19, 1909.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 15th day of April, 1909, and will remain closed until the 12th day of May, 1909.
E. A. ZIMMER,
Secretary.

BUSINESS.

MOSTLY FOR WOMENFOLK.

SOME SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS ON MARRYING AND GIVING IN MARRIAGE.

Marion Harland's Everyday Hills of Fact —Managing a Husband.—The Leading Woman.—Miss Daisy and Mr. Dash.—Home School.—Eighteen and Eighteenth.—The Corner Girl.—Advice to Wives.—Social Fads Lunching.—Clement Scotty and Mr. Cleveland.

[The double red quality of the matter printed in connection to the day makes prize in Sugar Lump Tea Tablets is handing to the Patrons of the Saturday issue. Price and after this the prize does not be received in that of receiving Section of the Monday paper.—Editorial Perfume Stained's interesting that no household Nurse and Nature Harland's everyday hills of fact will be found in the following column.—Editor.]

MARRYING—GIVING IN MARRIAGE.

By Christine Terhune Herrick.
[Copyright, 1896, by Herrick & Co.]

A recent letter of a daily journal endorsed a letter from a young man among the writers of the editor on the question of marriage. The inquirer stated that he was the possessor of a yearly income of $1,200, and desired to know if a man was justified in marrying [illegible] ing on this sum. Would a woman be able to manage with an amount on that they might live comfortably without starving or running into debt?

The editor took three-quarters of a column for his reply. Leaving [illegible] with Pascal's hackneyed counsel on the same subject, "Don't," he informed the author after knowledge that it would do him or here to remain single, while no might fail into a mull, would mention by scoring the state of matrimony. Finally, with the ungraciously [illegible] some written on his topic, he wound up [illegible] observation upon the coolness and unselfishness of the young women of the present day and the true conviction that no man would affect to marry until he had amassed a fortune.

Articles of this sort might mean only a light passing amusement and be sufficient to stagger into hopeful love without concern; more is not the significant form in connection with them. Statistics goes to show that the number of marriages is steadily decreasing, and that men wait until much later in life before marrying than was ever customary. The American practice of last living has a certain exception to this regard, but in the matter of desire for a more ambitious style of housekeeping it has undoubtedly left its mark. It is frequently said that young people are not willing to begin in the manner in which their parents started life. It is idle to pretend that a self-made man can look with pride on such young self-indulgence as displays after one grade, and a sentence to an [illegible] a quarter of the town as are apparent to our section after but long years of married life. For the most of all the a large staff of servants is necessary, and a moderate income disappears rapidly when subjected to such tastes.

All this sort of talk is not necessary to frighten the timid young man from the paths of matrimony. Large libertine fortunes are rare in this country, and it is no exaggeration to say that a young man's future is largely in his own hands. It is not enough that he choose from nothing himself with an earnestness that may shame him to thinking drudgery. While marriage should always have for capital ideas of romance, there should also be a broad basis of common sense. While it may not invariably be true that

Love is a lad, with roses and a scarf,
Is [illegible] wagers no, cottons, satins, fine,

the time when poverty comes in to the door love flies out at the window. It is not to be denied that an young man has a right to ask a girl to share with him what he has to offer, for himself alone as [illegible] For [illegible] put in groups the greatest sum. Many young men look not for healthy marriage because they cannot provide quite as much as the accepted necessary young women must have. Much of the blame for the thickening number of bachelors is left.

There are rich, thank Heaven! some men [illegible], but these are often looked upon with great disapproval by the matrons. They gain a painful idea of the small amount of real disinterested affection there is in the world from the manifest effort to them with might from importunate to [illegible] acquaintance.

"I am engaged for a year before my marriage," said one woman, "and in all that time there has not been three hours [illegible] when we could be alone together. Always there was some one else present, and I began to dislike the sight of my lover. I was so afraid that I should get tired of him before the time came for our marriage that I was glad when it was over."

Some of them should mark [illegible] [illegible] might [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]